

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

WALTER G. SMITH : : : : : EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY : : : : : JULY 4

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is rendering a patriotic service by its proposed celebration at the Young Hotel this evening, to which a general invitation has been extended. The championship boat races at Pearl Harbor are also a partial recognition of the anniversary.

The fact that beyond these and a few other social acknowledgments of an event that has produced the greatest results known in secular history, there is to be no outpouring of the people and public celebration in Honolulu is in itself not creditable and distinctly minimizes our standing before Congress and the Union. On the mainland there is no hamlet so obscure and isolated that patriotism, without distinction of class or creed, will not be manifested. The stricken city of San Francisco will pay a grand and significant tribute to the institutions that produced an unexampled manifestation of human brotherhood. No embassy in foreign lands will be unrepresented. Every ship of war, the few merchant vessels that sail under the American flag, each army post from Maine to the distant Philippines, will unite in the annual demonstration with which all civilization sympathizes and in which to a marked degree all progressive humanity participates.

Perhaps the apathy in Honolulu may be accounted for, not only by the unextinguished reverence for the ancient monarchy, but by palpable misconceptions of the force and effect of the Declaration of Independence, which in relation to mankind as a whole is one thing, and as applied to the American nation, through the Constitution, the laws, judicial decisions and legislative policy, does not bear the sentimental construction to which it has been frequently subjected. No educated American, fit for citizenship, doubts it to be "self-evident" that "all men are created equal," that they are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights," and that among them "are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." These propositions are of universal application, and include the Caucasians, the Africans and the Asiatics. It does not follow, however, that all Africans and Asiatics are eligible to American citizenship, under the government that Washington and his compeers inaugurated and that, amidst all vicissitudes and difficulties, the American people have maintained. Equality before the law will admit of no just limitation, and equality of opportunity is a birthright, of which no human being can be legitimately deprived. But equality in natural endowments, in environment, in social and political conditions, and in individual life, is beyond the control of man and can only be facilitated by the intelligence, the education, and the modes of government, within each nationality, acting for itself and following those policies which to itself appear the best.

The American Republic, obeying the instinct of self-preservation, has adopted the Caucasian stamp and has definitely and with practical unanimity resisted an Asiatic inundation. This course is in perfect harmony with the Declaration of Independence, in which it is asserted that a people may find it necessary "to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another" and "assume among the powers of the earth" a "separate and equal station." This is exactly what the Thirteen Colonies did. They framed a Constitution in 1787 and from that time to this the Union thus established has been protected and developed. Americans have been long convinced that their form of government requires that citizenship shall be held within Caucasian lines and that the dignity of labor shall be upheld, not only for the maintenance among themselves of the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, but for the success of American institutions in their relation to humanity at large.

And yet, to use a concrete illustration, it has been insisted that the Americanization of Hawaii, since its incorporation into the Union, demands, not that its lands and its industries should be opened to Americans and to other Caucasians having the potency of citizenship, but that the public schools should be used for the transformation of Asiatics into American citizens. This is the assertion of an insular policy antagonistic to the opinion of the American people and to national legislation. The astuteness, the knowledge, the practical ability, of the higher classes of Asiatics, have never been denied, and the exclusion of the lower classes from competition with American labor rests, not on prejudice or narrowness, but on fundamental differences, physical, mental and moral, which absolutely prevent assimilation. The existence of these fundamental differences has been questioned. But, in the first place, they are accepted by that public opinion which, in the United States, is controlling, and, in the second place, they are real, and, for the present at least, insuperable. The distinctions between the Saxon and the Celt, although not organic, centuries have not obliterated. The negro, in the Union, after hundreds of years of close intercourse with the whites, and, though invested with the full panoply of citizenship, is a negro still, and a discordant element in an otherwise homogeneous population. Millions of Caucasians believe that the African cannot be educated into the conception of Americanism. The Chinese in California, after fifty-six years of contact with Americans, are substantially unchanged. In the face of the accumulated facts of history, it is idle to claim that Asiatics can be converted into Americans. Their evangelization is another matter, and that reputable citizens desire. They do not want this process, however, to be given a political turn, and used as a wedge to drive Asiaticism into the American body politic.

In the existing tug of war between Asia and America, for the industrial, intellectual and moral possession of Hawaii, it is a safe prediction that America will prevail. When this truth is confessed and acted upon, not perfunctorily, but genuinely, some progress will be made towards the erection of a new American State, and Independence Day will reach the hearts and the minds of our people as it does in the States where constitutional liberty, on the American plan, was born and from which it has extended to either verge of a continent.

A SOUND LEGISLATURE.

It is a matter of regret that so much more interest is taken throughout the islands in elections to the boards of supervisors than there is to the legislature. The reasons for this condition are not necessary to explain; the point is that any public indifference about the legislature is likely to let the control of that important body pass into the hands of the worst elements in island politics, with results which are by no means pleasant to forecast.

Two grave matters wait upon legislative judgment—the school question and the liquor question. Are the schools to be kept up by giving the teachers fair pay or are they to get another push down hill? Are the islands to have a respectable liquor law or are they to be tormented two or more years longer by the present disreputable statute? Who is to decide? Who but the legislature? And if the legislature is made up of such material as that which is likely to go into it by default, what hope is there for any measure which calls for unselfish and intelligent law-making?

We hope that the Territorial Republican committee will do its level best to get good men on the legislative tickets and then to elect them.

Our esteemed editorial confrere, Miss Anne Prescott, objects to the Jubilee number because of its failure to say of the weekly press of this city all that might have been said appropriately. She will permit us to explain that an article had been prepared and put into type which would have answered the purpose, but it was crowded out along with an excellent article about the Bishop Museum, a Hawaiian Chronology, an essay on the Art of Weaving in Hawaii, part of the article on Whaling Days and some good poetry, notably a sonnet written a few years ago by Rev. O. H. Gulick. Lack of paper as well as pressure of time was to blame for these omissions; the paper ordered for the Jubilee number having gone astray after the San Francisco earthquake. The Gazette company sent a man to the coast to get what paper he could and he brought back but just enough for 10,000 copies of 120 pages each. Had circumstances fallen in with the editor's program the Jubilee paper would have had 150 pages, but man proposes and earthquakes or other unexpected things now and then exercise the veto power. No one regrets more than we the absence of Miss Prescott's cheerful face from the Jubilee gallery; but in the next edition of the kind we shall hope to include it among those of the fourth estate who are still in the land of the living, and engaged as she is now, in doing good both to health and purse at the rate of 25 cents per copy for her admirable paper.

Everybody seems to be having trouble in Russia except our old friends Alexieff and Kuropatkin. They have reached a state of privacy where not even a terrorist will take the trouble to look for them.

The Shaw case promises to be another Molyneux affair.

EXCELSIOR LODGE
INSTALLS OFFICERS

At the installation ceremony held at Excelsior Lodge, I. O. O. F., last night, the following officers were installed:

Noble Grand.....R. A. Robbins
Vice Grand.....A. H. Hodson
Secretary.....L. La Pierre
Treasurer.....E. A. Jacobsen
Right Supporter, N. G.....F. Clarke
Left Supporter, N. G.....J. Lando
Warden.....K. C. Hopper
Conductor.....M. C. Privett
Inside Guardian.....J. W. Rankin
Outside Guardian.....J. Dutot
Right Scene Supporter.....E. Farmer
Left Scene Supporter.....J. S. Bailey
Right Supporter, V. G.....H. D. Brown
Left Supporter, V. G.....M. W. Tschudi
Chaplain.....Rev. Alex. McIntosh

DERELICT ANIMALS
CUMBER CAR TRACK

Motor men on the Wai'alae line are loud in their complaint about the derelict stock wandering about in the district where they operate. Cattle and horses are met with on the line nearly every trip and the progress of the cars is often delayed.

The animals seem to have become quite used to the cars and no longer show signs of fear at their approach. It is a common thing to see an ancient and decrepit nag hobble along the line in advance of a car and refusing to get clear of the track until the car is almost upon him. Sometimes a horse or cow crosses the line just as a car is coming along and the motorman has his hands full to keep from running over the beast. The poundmaster, if such an individual exists off the county parol might visit the place with profit.

CRABBE GIVES ADVICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

stand by their promises when they had made them. "It is very bad," he said, "for the Hawaiians to allow themselves to be influenced in that way against what they have pledged themselves to do. The haole will not so fool you. If he says he will do a thing in politics, he does it. And men do not go to him seeking to get him to change. Not at all. The Hawaiians should be the same way."

What else Mr. Crabbe said was not of particular significance. All men who make political speeches talk in much the same strain. The crowd was not cold, and yet it was not particularly warm.

The next speaker, Mr. Charles Broad, who is relied upon to beat the noted Mr. Charles Clarke in that gentleman's own precinct, warmed his hearers up a bit, speaking in native and apparently devoting his remarks for the most part to Charlie Achi, whose name seemed to bring a round of applause every time. What it was that Achi was a candidate for was not very clear. Mr. Broad himself, it is said, wants to go to the legislature.

Deputy Sheriff Jack Kalakela was the next speaker, and received almost an ovation. It is said that Jack has kicked over the traces of the machine, and his appearance at the Achi meeting would indicate that possibly he has, but it is very clear that he has a very large number of friends among the masses.

Altogether, Mr. Achi's Labor Republican meeting was an interesting development of the campaign. It is true that it did not open auspiciously, but the crowd increased steadily as the meeting progressed, and it was a good-natured, orderly crowd, not wildly enthusiastic, but with an evident friendliness to the orators. A crowd like that, at this stage of free for all campaign, will bear watching by the machine men. It may indicate that while the organization is being perfected in back rooms and places where the hol polloi does not penetrate, the crowd on the outside is in some danger of getting loose.

AN ESTIMATE OF BURTON.

The Erie, Pa., Evening Herald of June 16, says:

Perhaps no more severe, though just, criticism of Burton, of Kansas, has appeared than that contained in the editorial columns of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolulu, a copy of which has lately reached Erie from Col. J. H. Bliss, formerly of this city. The Advertiser says:

Hawaii, or what is best in Hawaii, feels no sympathy for Senator Burton. He came here, clothed with the powers of the Senate, to do this territory harm, but it was believed that he stood ready, for a consideration, to turn about and serve its interests at Washington. His bitterest arraignments of Hawaii's political, social and economic system were but the prelude to broad hints that he stood ready to accept employment. Senator Burton went from here taking with him the disrespect of the best men in the territory, and they cannot but feel that the moral tone of the country is the better for the example which the courts have made of him. Burton was a dangerous man, the kind for whom society, in its own defense, builds penitentiaries.

The severity of the foregoing conclusion lies in the fact that it is perfectly just and based on the well-known record of this notorious grafter.

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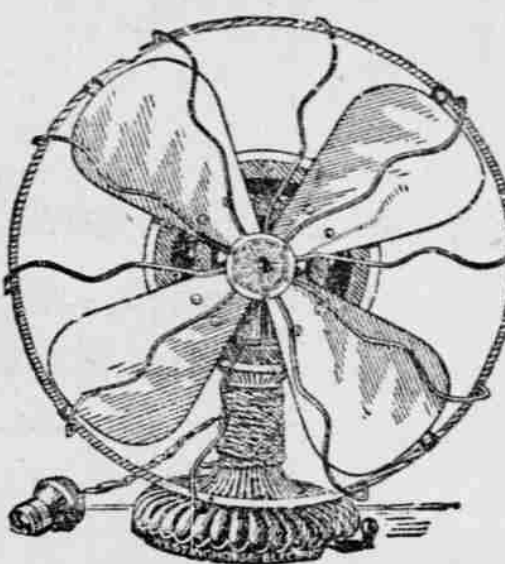
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